

BookletChartTM

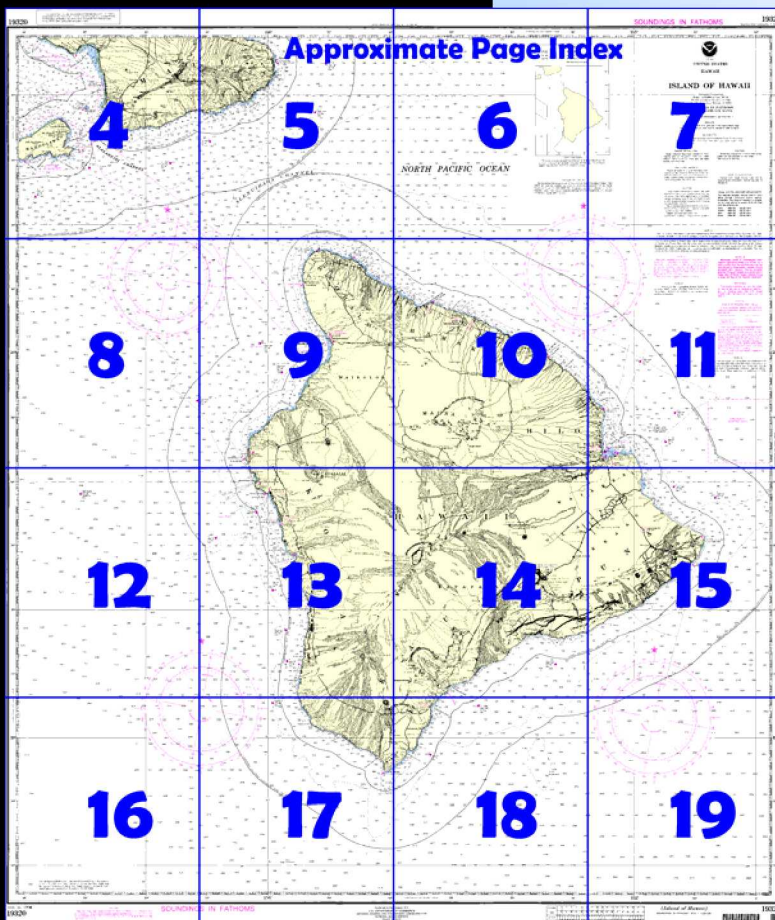
Island of Hawaii

(NOAA Chart 19320)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

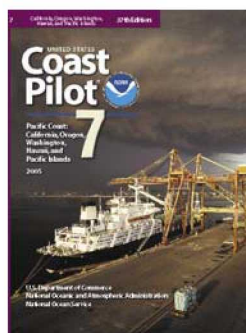
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(90) **Hawaii**, at the SE end of the archipelago, is the "Big Island"; its area of 4,021 square statute miles is twice that of all the other islands in Hawaii State combined. The island is roughly triangular in shape, 82 nautical miles N to S and 72 miles E to W.

(104) **Honokane Iki Stream** empties into a narrow bay about 9.2 miles SE of Upolu Point. The bay affords fair protection and possible landing places for small boats. A rock awash, 0.5 mile offshore from the

stream, is surrounded by depths of 12 to 14 fathoms. A rock, covered 2 fathoms, is about 0.75 mile E of the bay in about 20°12'01"N., 155°42'20"W.

(105) Three rocky islets, the largest 230 feet high, are about 300 yards offshore 0.8 mile SE of Honokane Iki Stream. Between Akoakoa Point

and the islets, the bottom is fairly regular and slopes gradually to the 20-fathom depth curve, which is about 0.7 mile offshore.

(106) **Waimanu Valley**, splits the highest cliffs in the vicinity and is the second largest ravine along this coast. Waimanu Bay may be used as an anchorage in favorable weather; there are depths of 7 fathoms 0.2 mile offshore from the ravine.

(107) **Waipio Valley** is 17.5 miles SE of Upolu Point. The valley is a remarkable cleft in the bluffs and is easily recognized. Taro is grown in the vicinity of **Waipio**, a small village near the mouth of the valley. In favorable weather, anchorage may be found in depths of 7 to 9 fathoms 0.3 mile off the valley or under the bluffs to the E.

(108) From Waipio Valley E the cliffs become lower, and at Kukuihaele the coast is a comparatively low bluff 30 to 300 feet high. The slopes between Waipio Valley and Hilo are planted in sugarcane to an elevation of about 2,000 feet; continuing upward toward Mauna Kea, the slopes are wooded to about 2,600 feet and then present a barren appearance. Mauna Kea is frequently snowcapped during the winter.

(112) **Paauilo** is 31 miles SE of Upolu Point and a mile inland.

(113) **Ookala** about 36 miles SE of Upolu Point, is on the edge of a bluff on the S side of a deep gulch. A lighted microwave tower is prominent.

(114) **Kaawalii Gulch** is about 1.5 miles SE of Ookala. In this locality the country back of the coast changes slightly in appearance; hummocky fields are noticeable.

(115) **Laupahoe Point**, 39 miles SE of Upolu Point, is low and flat and makes out about 0.3 mile from a deep gulch. **Laupahoe Point Light** (19°59.6'N., 155°14.2'W.), 39 feet above the water, is shown from a pole with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on the point. The outer end of the point is a mass of black lava rock which is broken into detached ledges that extend 250 yards seaward from the light. The seas usually break with considerable force over the ledges.

(116) **Laupahoe** is at the inner end of the point. A boat ramp is in a 30-foot opening in the rock on the SE side of the point. A breakwater, marked by a light, offers some protection for small boats in the area.

(117) **Papaaloa**, 1.5 miles SE of Laupahoe, can be identified by a waterfall directly under a mill and stack on the edge of the bluff. A horizontal string of bright lights makes a good mark at night.

(118) **Maulua Bay**, 1.7 miles SE of Papaaloa, is a 0.3-mile indentation in the coast at the mouth of a gulch which is spanned by a high bridge. In favorable weather, small boats can be beached on the shingle at the head of the bay. Only slight protection is afforded from the NE trades. **Ninole** is 1.5 miles SE of the bay.

(119) **Honohina**, 6.5 miles SE of Laupahoe Point, is a settlement on the plain between two gulches. No stacks or prominent buildings are to be seen from seaward. The land has lost its hummocky appearance, and the cane-covered fields are more uniform, although still broken by gulches. Between Honohina and Hilo the bluffs gradually decrease in height and finally disappear.

(120) **Hakalau Bay**, 8.5 miles SE of Laupahoe Point, lies at the mouth of **Hakalau Gulch**. Prominent from offshore are a high trestle spanning the gulch and several buildings on the highland just S of the gulch and quite close to the edge of the bluff. At night, a row of prominent lights extends from the highland down to the gulch.

(121) **Wailea** is a small settlement a mile S of Hakalau Bay and just N of **Kolekole Gulch**.

(122) **Hononu** is at the mouth of a gulch 10.5 miles SE of Laupahoe Point.

(123) **Pepeekeo Point**, 52 miles SE of Upolu Point and 25 miles NW of Cape Kumukahi, is the most prominent point in the vicinity. **Pepeekeo Point Light** (19°50'50"N., 155°04'58"W.) 147 feet above the water, is shown from a 75-foot steel pole with a white and black dayboard on the N side of the entrance to Hilo Bay. During the day, the light tower is obscured by trees. **Papaikou**, 4 miles S of Pepeekeo Point, is on the W side of Hilo Bay.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.030" southward and 10.032" eastward to agree with this chart.

382 **NOTE S**
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid purple line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

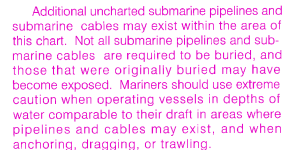
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet above Mean High Water. Contour values and summit elevations refer to Mean Sea Level.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:250,000 at Lat. 20°30'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4663, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

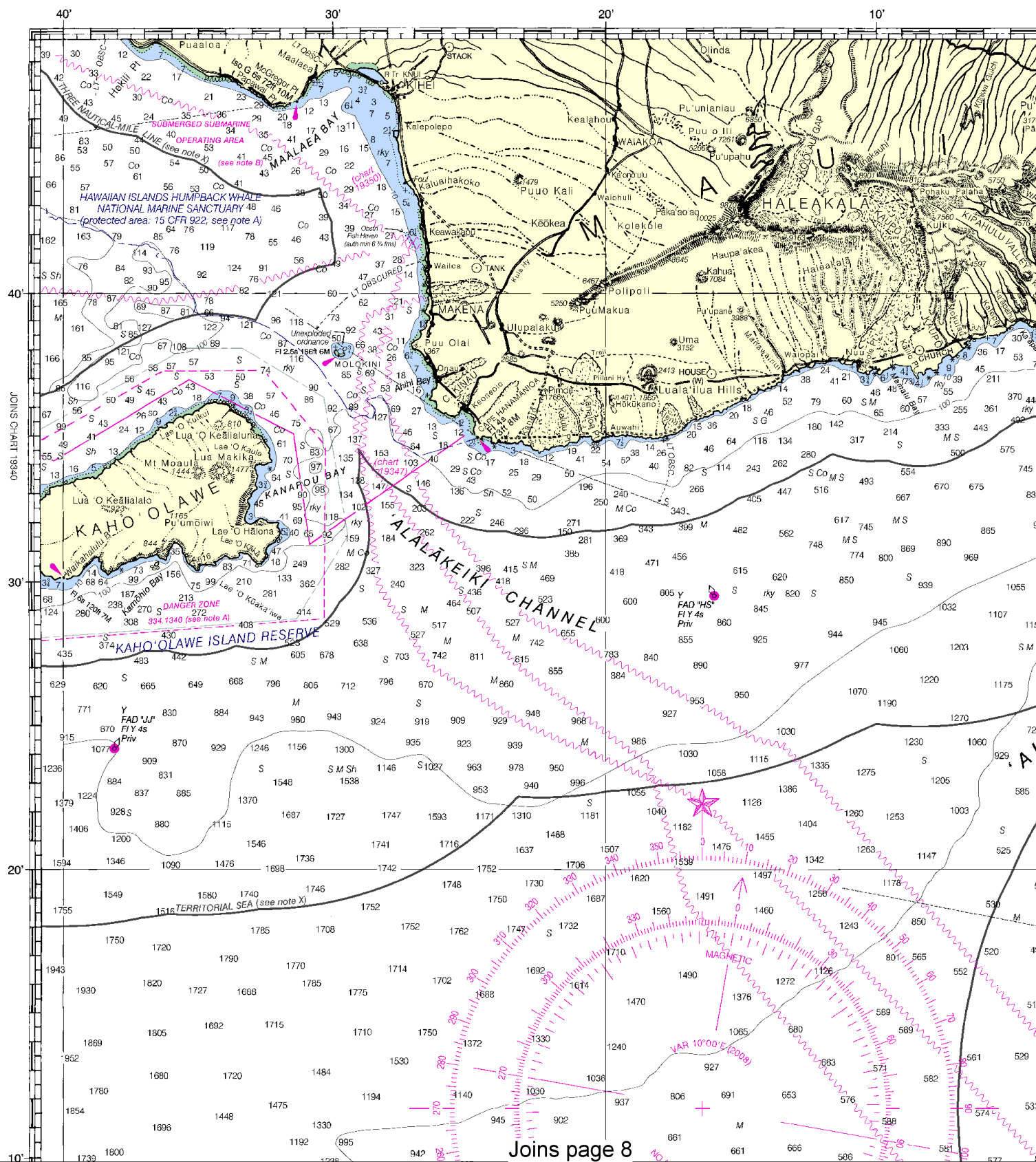
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 ● (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

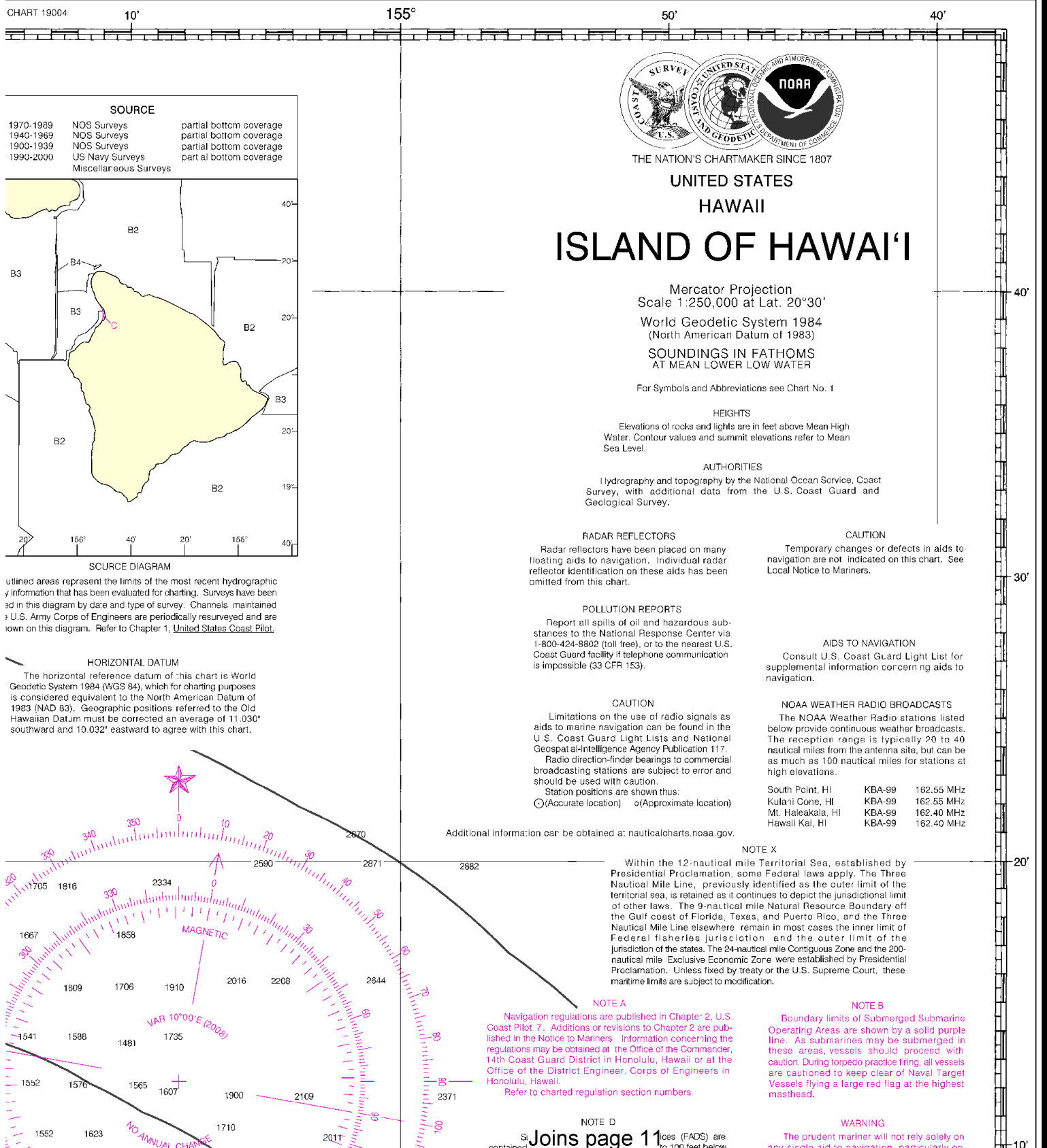
Submerged Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.



Joins page 8



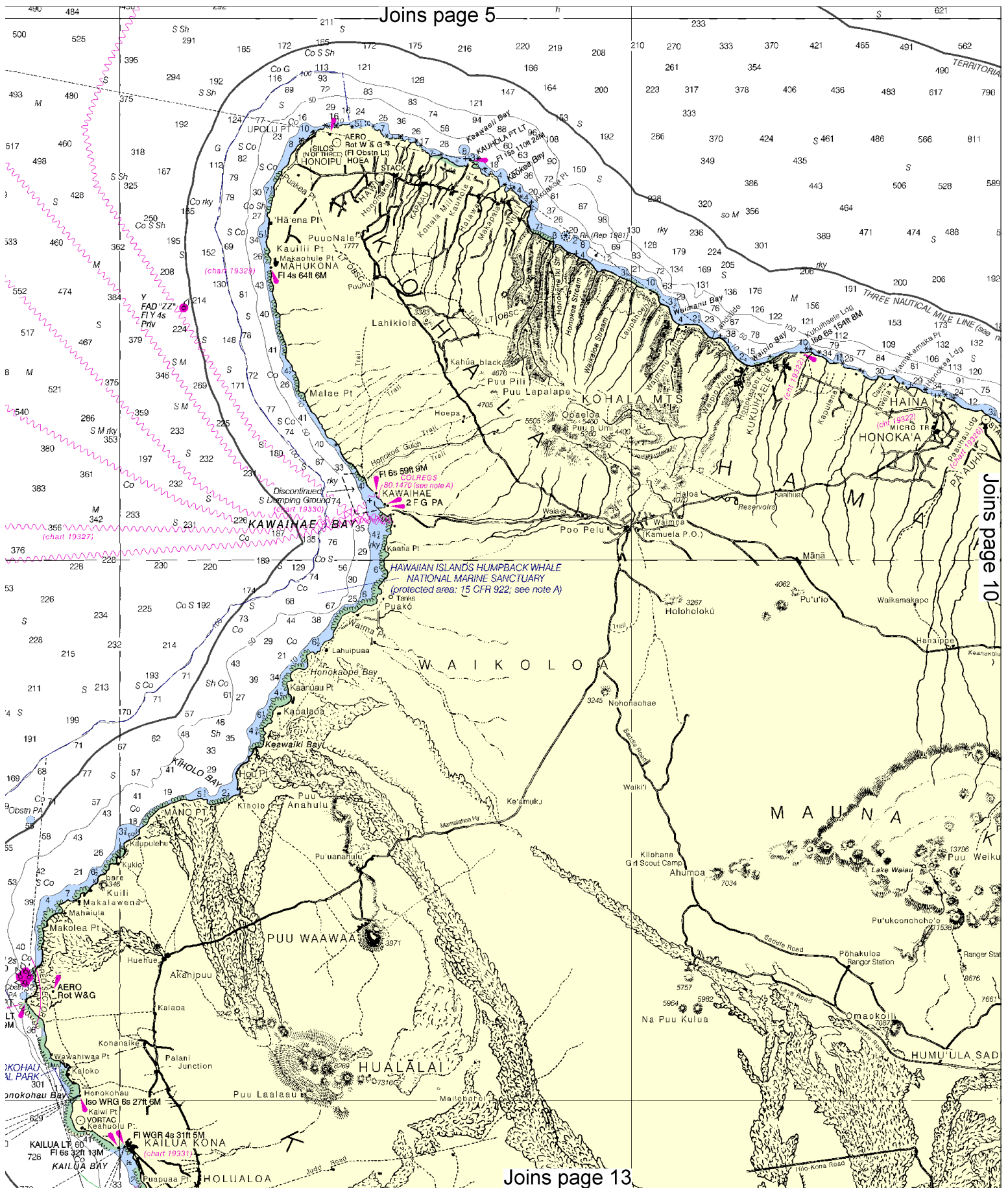
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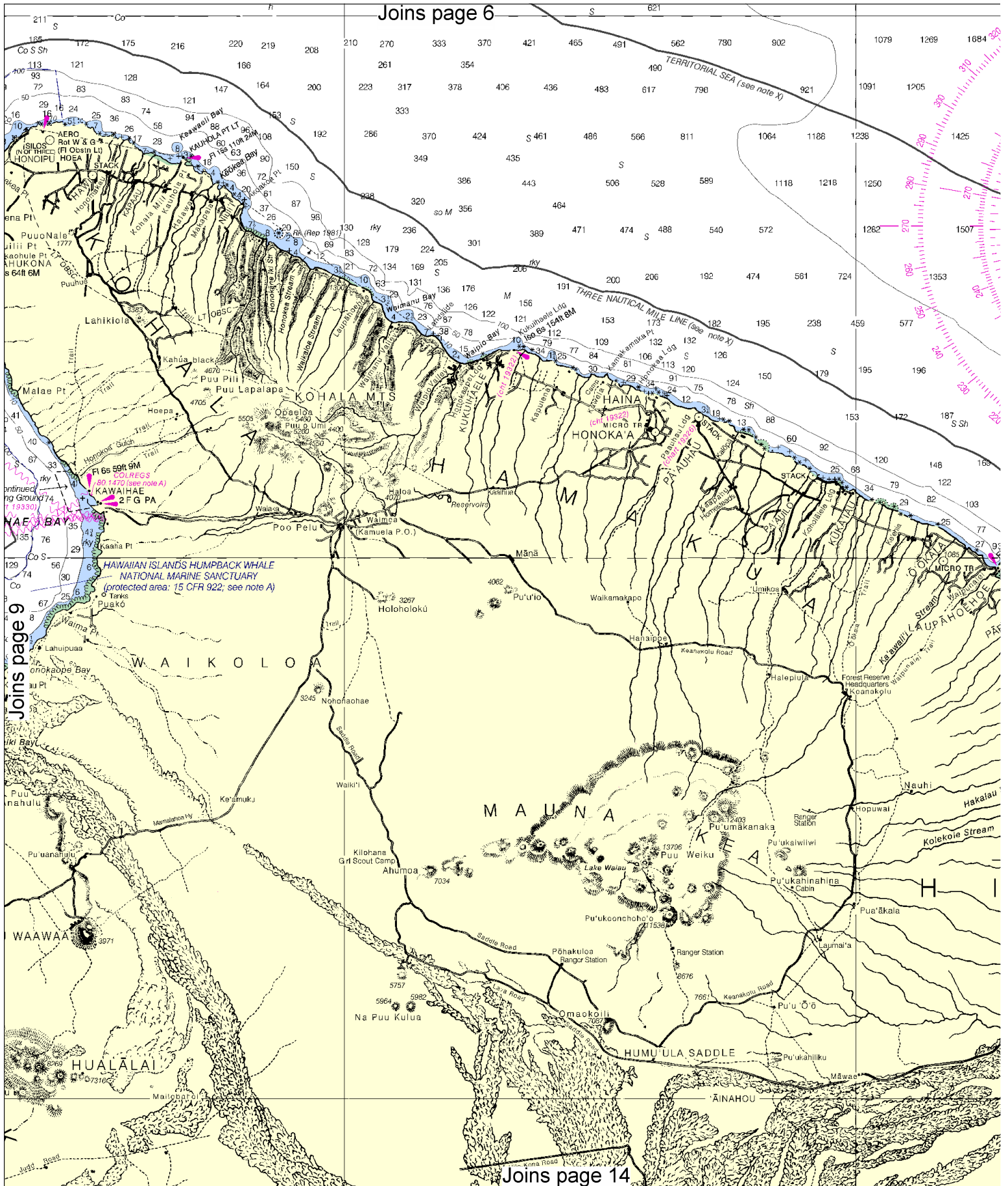


8

North

8





NOTE A
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere, remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction, and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

NOTE B
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C
Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid purple line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

NOTE D
Submerged Fish Aggregating Devices (FADS) are contained within this area at depths of 40 to 100 feet below the surface. Mariners are advised to use caution when entering or transiting.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE E
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of this sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

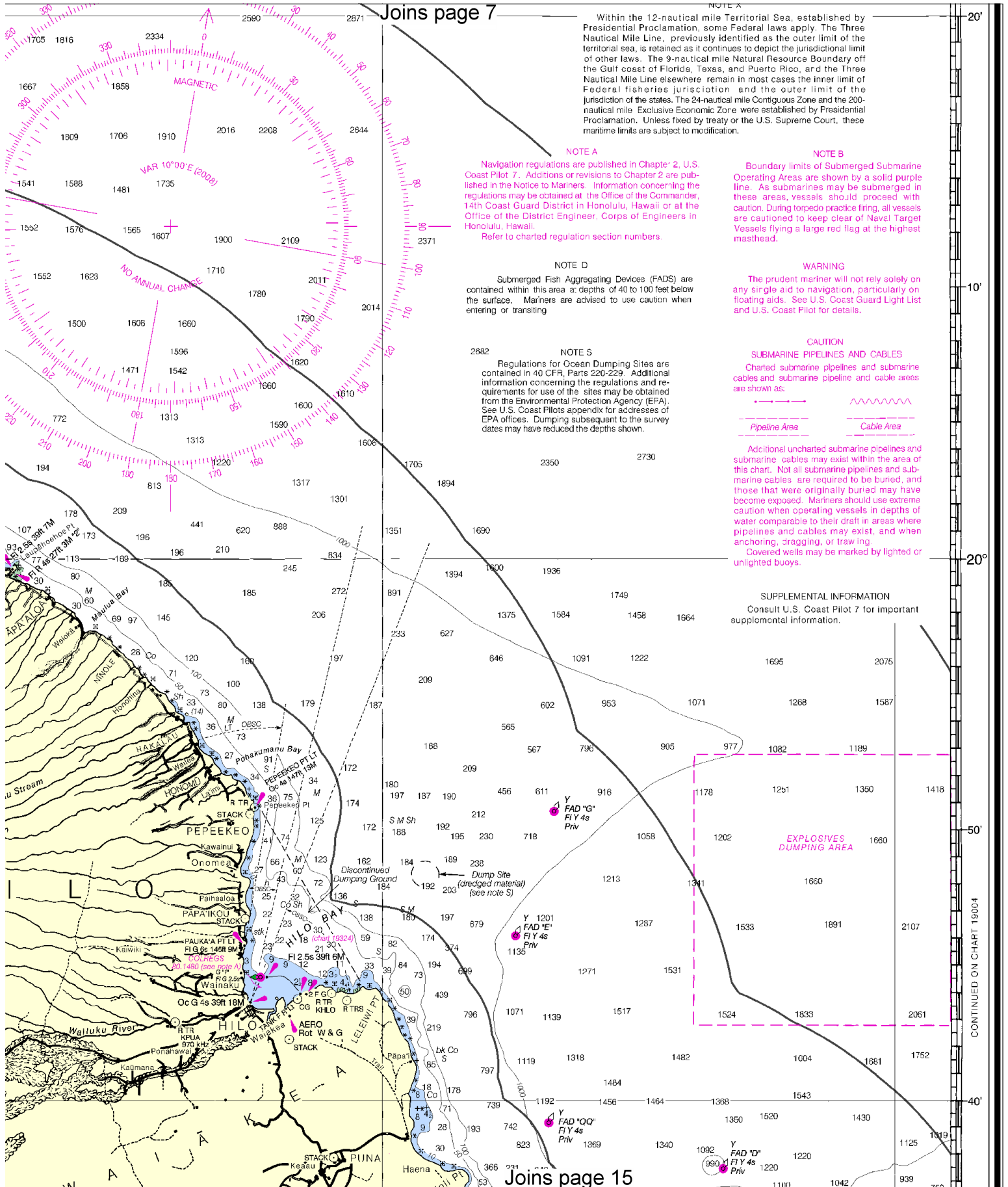
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

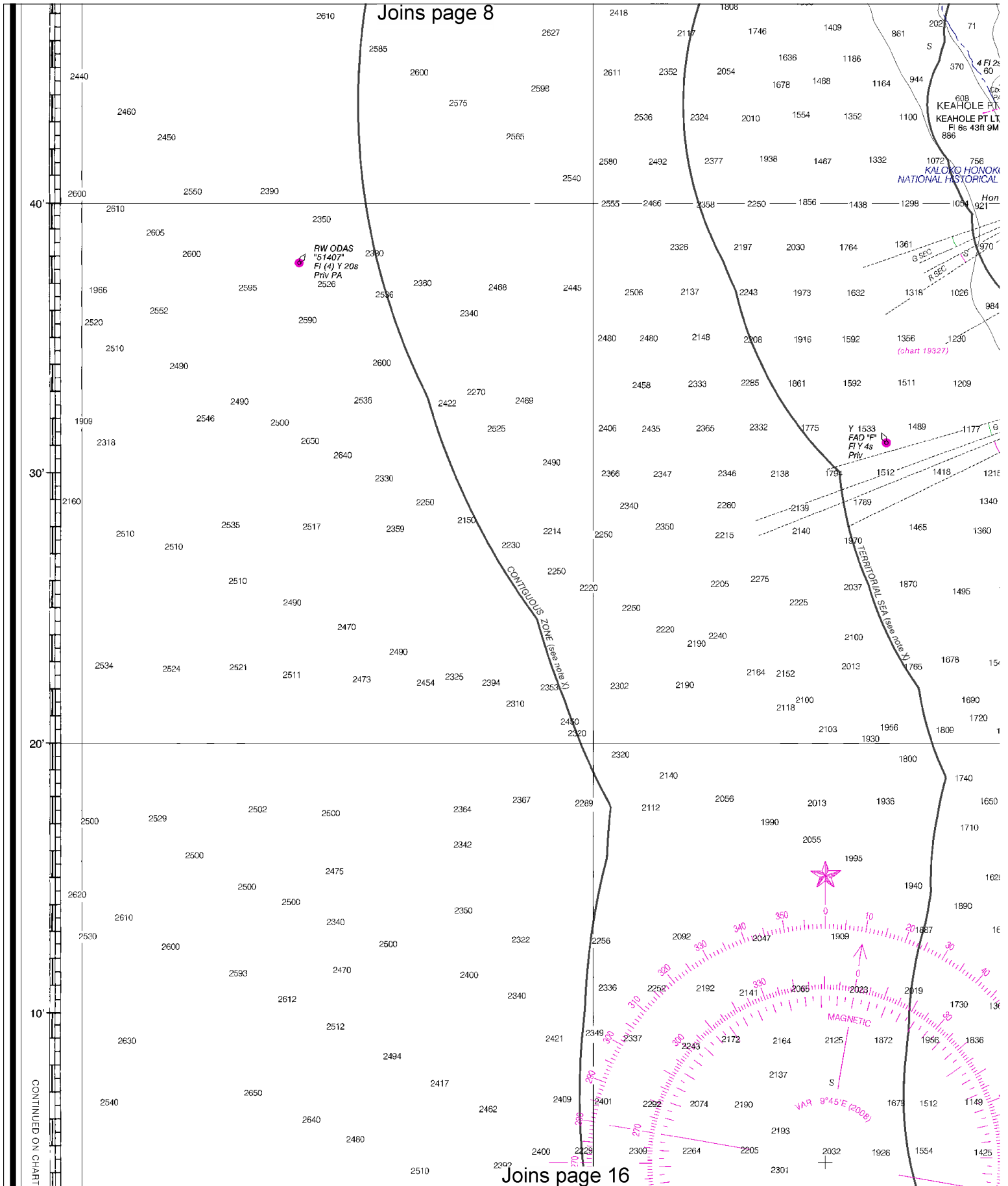
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

EXPLOSIVES DUMPING AREA



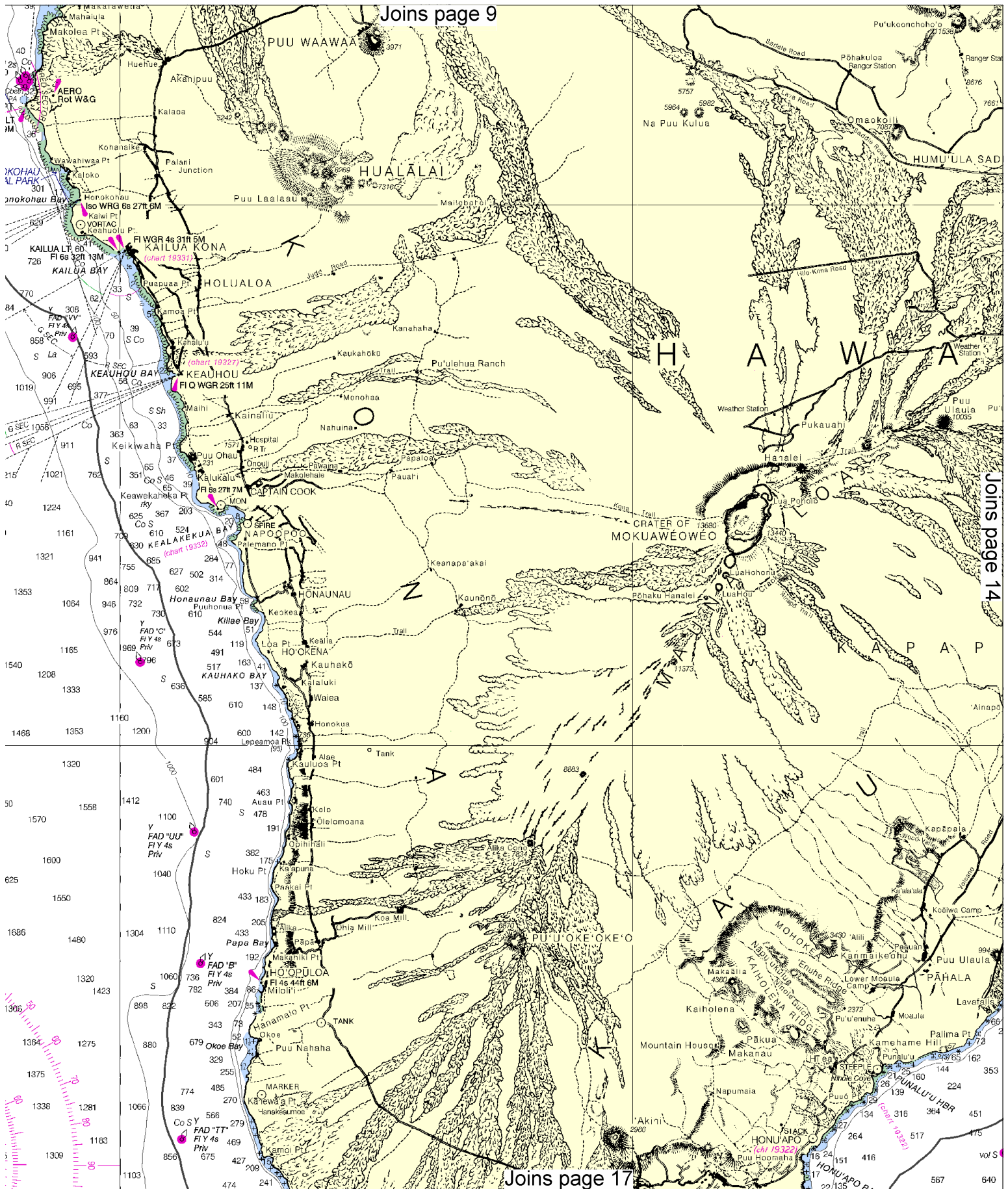
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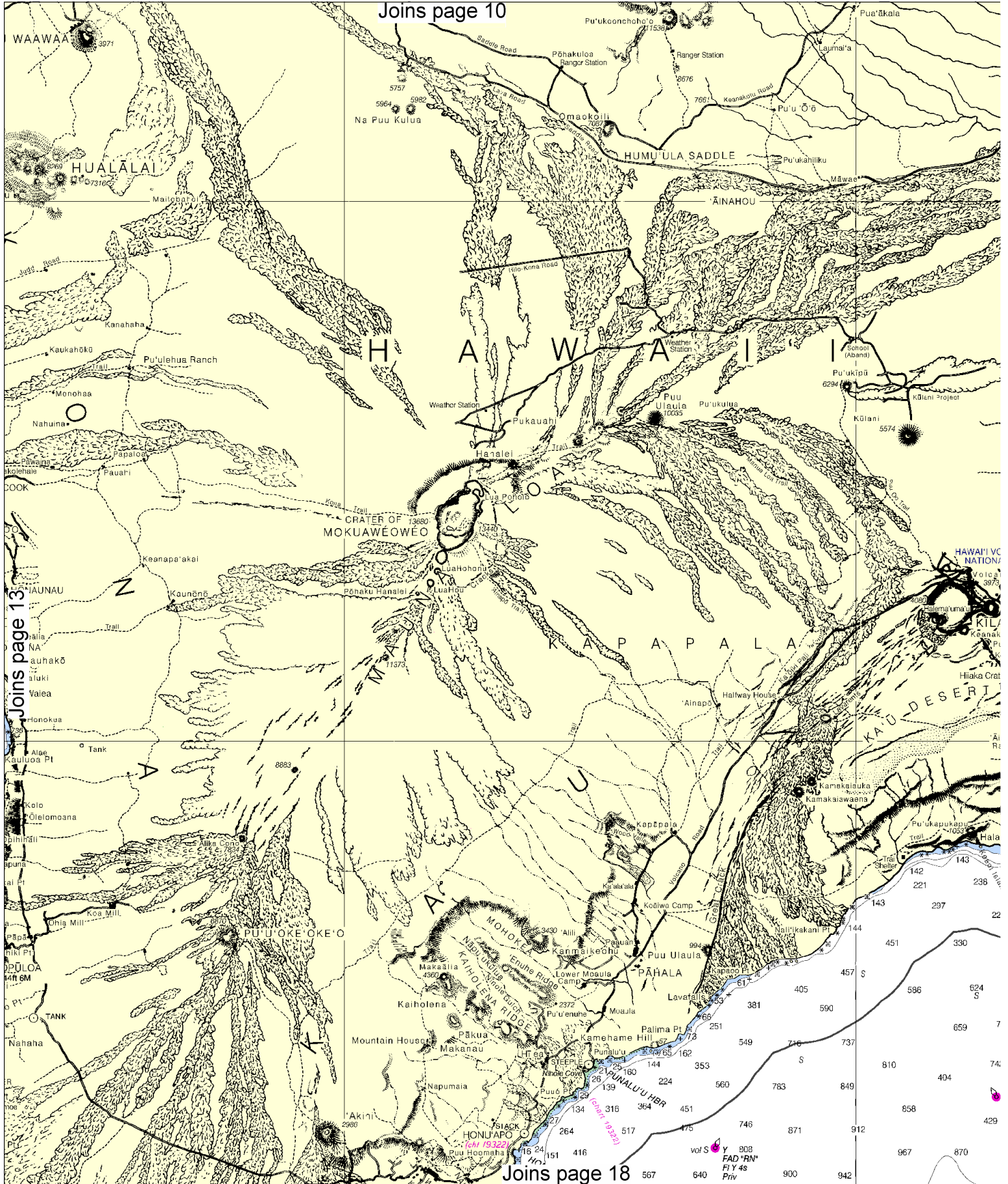


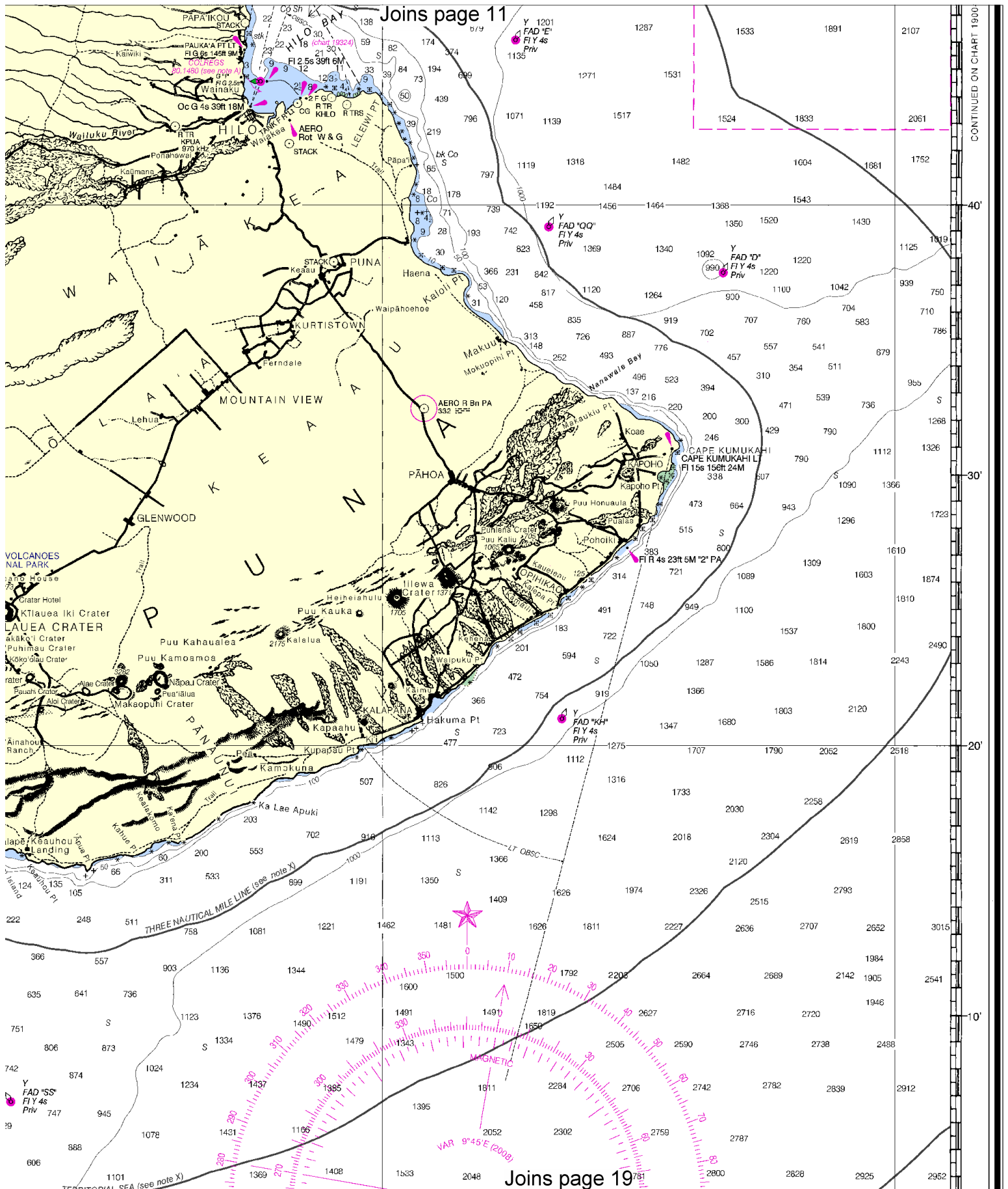


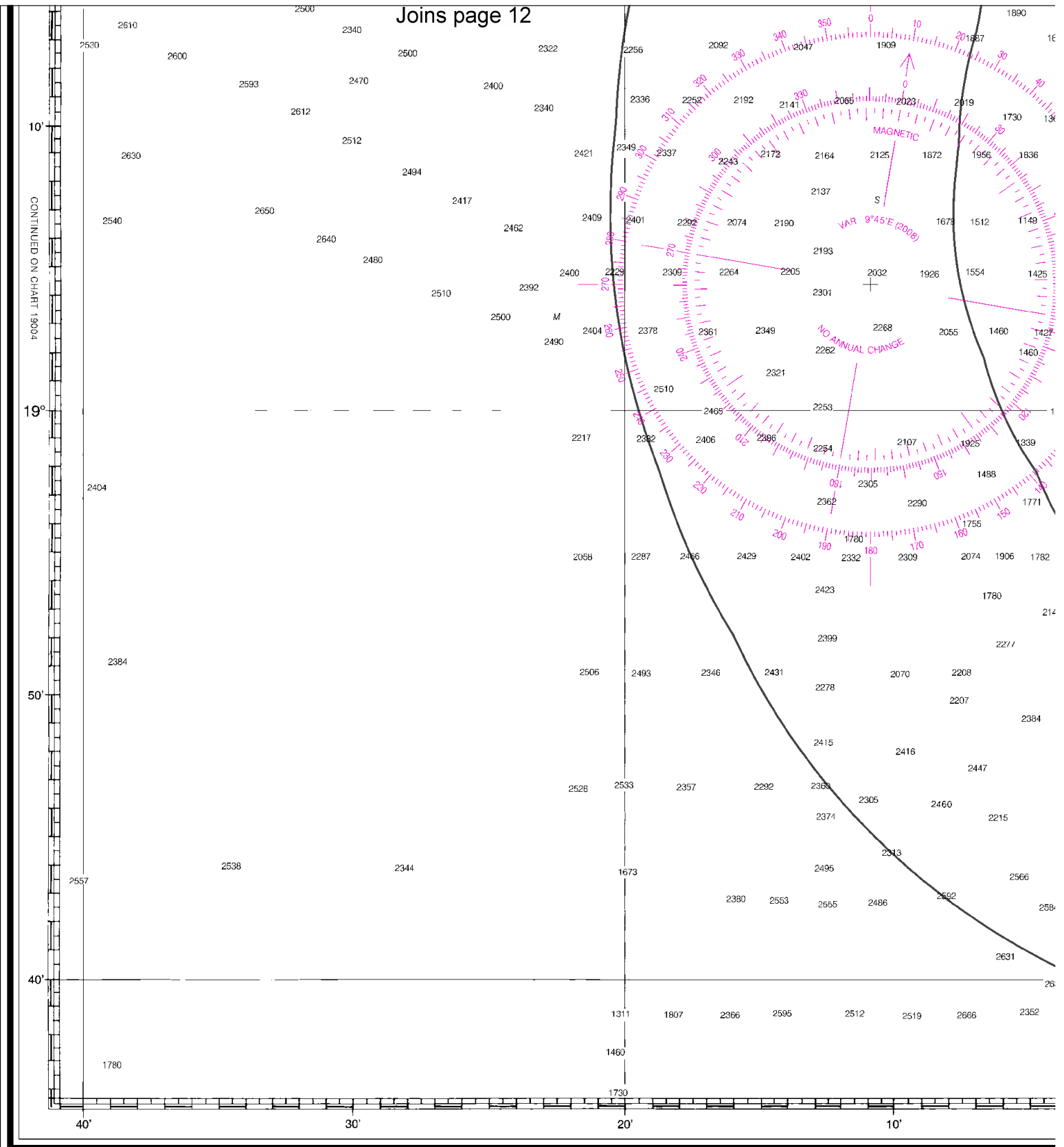
Joins page 9

Joins page 14

Joins page 17







17th Ed., Feb./08 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 16/08
Corrected through LNM Feb. 12/08

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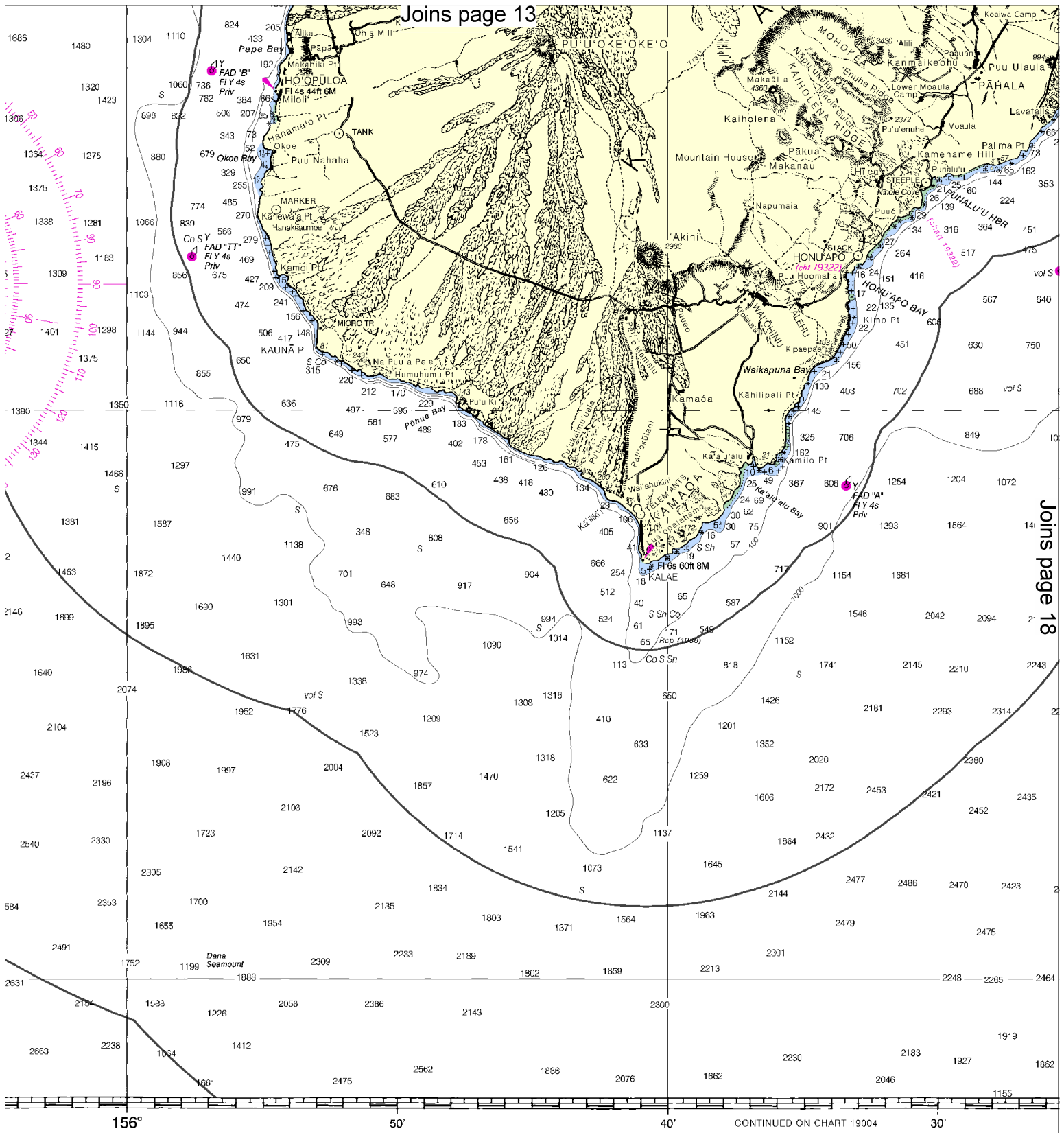
CAUTION

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SOUNDINGS

16

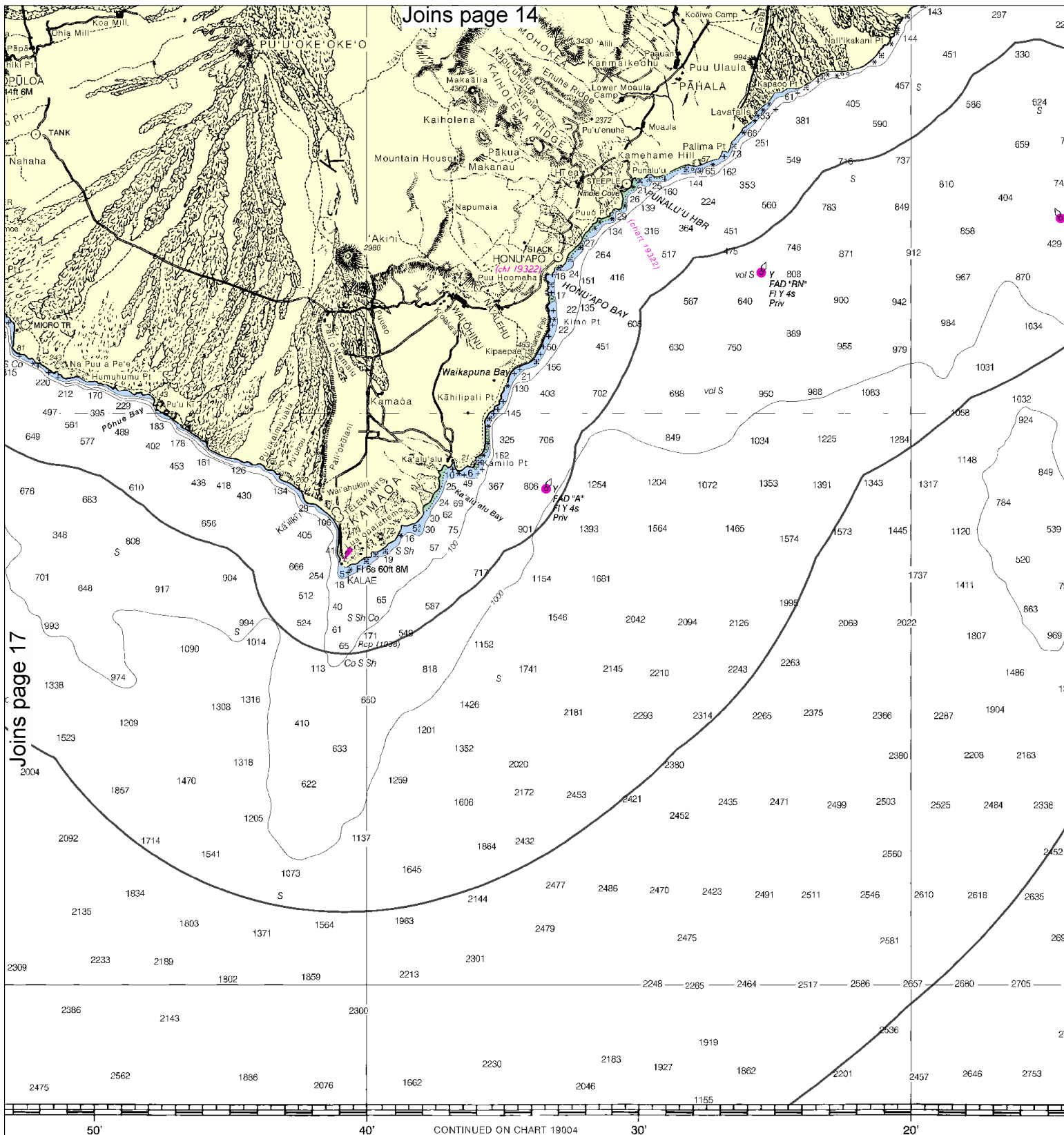




IN FATHOMS

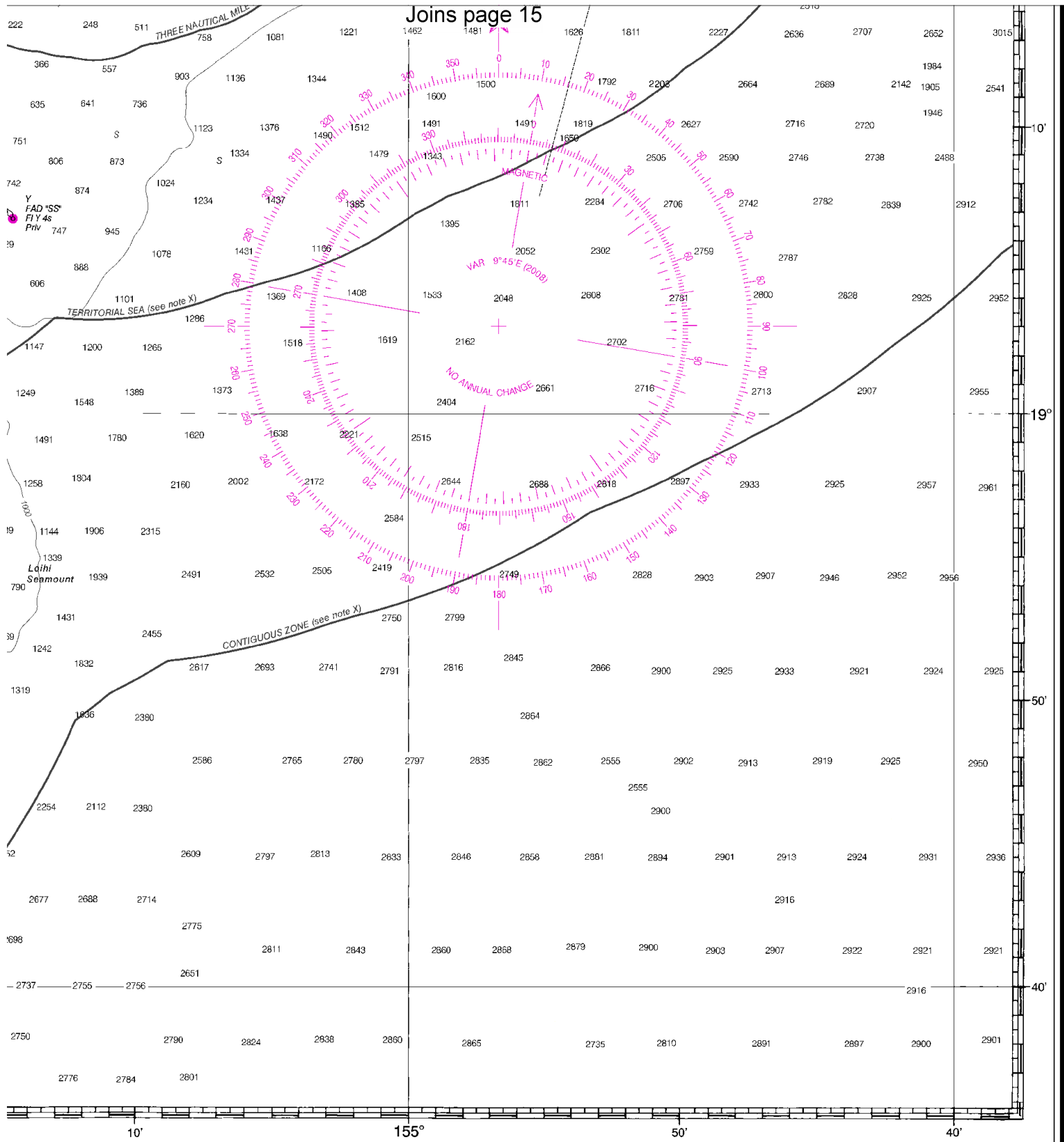
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT
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and critical corrections. Charts are printed
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help@OceanGrafix.com.



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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Island of Hawai'i
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:250,000

19320



NSN 7642014011659
NGA REFERENCE NO. 19AC019320



ED NO. 17

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.